509TH Composite Group and the Mug

The world's first atomic blast took place at Trinity Site in New Mexico on July 16, 1945, as part of the Manhattan Project during World War II. The test, code-named "Trinity," was the first successful detonation of a full-scale atomic fission device and marked the beginning of the atomic age. Jim Donegan was there in the observation tower and head to Japan for the first and second atomic bomb drops. Jim Tom Mark and myself Ed Donegan watch the videos of that in the Smithsonian D.C. museum and talk about that history not long before my father died and following the death of my mother. We had also seen the Packard Merlin engine in the Smithsonian my father described that UAW with Paul Schrade and Santo Bono UAW led by Paul Schrade had built for the P-51 air-frame made in Inglewood. Serrano noticed a man running out with the girl, a man she described as "Latin looking." per Polka Dot File. This could fit Micheal Wane son of Jet Pilot John Wayne who simulated the P-51 of WW 2 using F-86 planes. Micheal Wayne with the a movie poster was detained as a suspect.

Bush Family in B-29 Atomic Conversions Project

The B-29 and the vast Manhattan Project

According to Holt and various references in the Donegan family and Howard Hughes "Glomar Explorer" stories the new B-29 for US use were state of the art and so were bone-yard B-26 and other planes customized with updgrades for CIA use around the world in locations like Cuba and Guatemala.

In United States law, the term Glomar response, also known as Glomarization or Glomar denial, means to respond evasively to a question with the phrase "neither confirm nor deny" (NCND). For example, in response to a request for police reports relating to a certain person, the police agency may respond: "We can neither confirm nor deny that our agency has any records matching your request." The phrase was notably used to respond to requests for information about the Glomar Explorer.

GSF Explorer, formerly USNS Hughes Glomar Explorer, was a deep-sea drillship platform built for Project Azorian, the secret 1974 effort by the United States Central Intelligence Agency's Special Activities Division to recover the Soviet submarine K-129.

The allegations from declassified files that Wayne Madsen has reviewed is that the CIA was involved with Obama Sr. and the grandmother of Barrack Obama Jr who was Madelyn Payne Dunham. She and Stanley Armour Dunham worked at the Boeing plant in Witchita, Kansas. It is said Stanley Dunham was caught by the CIA and owed them a favor for later. Their daughter Ann Dunham may have repaid the debt offering to pose as the real mother of Barrack Obama Jr. when she was not.

Investigative journalist Wayne Madsen has discovered CIA files that document the agency’s connections to institutions and individuals figuring prominently in the lives of Barack Obama and his mother, father, grandmother, and stepfather. The first part of his report highlights the connections between Barack Obama, Sr. and the CIA-sponsored operations in Kenya to counter rising Soviet and Chinese influence among student circles and, beyond, to create conditions obstructing the emergence of independent African leaders. https://www.voltairenet.org/article166741.htmlhttps://www.voltairenet.org/article166741.html

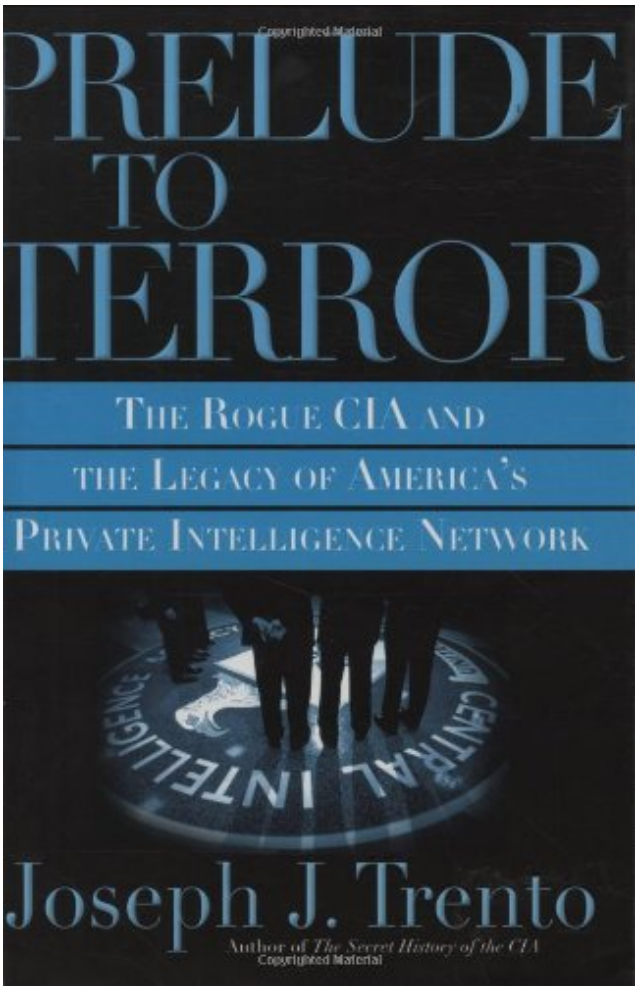
In the second part of his investigation Wayne Madsen focuses on Barack Obama’s mother and stepfather. He follows their footsteps as CIA assets from the University of Hawaii, home to some of the CIA’s blackest projects, to their activities in Indonesia where a vast US-sponsored anti-communist massacre was unfolding. It marked the start of globalisation in Asia and in the rest of the world. Unlike the Bush dynasty, Barack Obama has smartly concealed his own connections with the Agency and, in particular, those of his ancestors ... until now. https://www.voltairenet.org/article166759.htmlhttps://www.voltairenet.org/article166759.html

The Boeing B-29 Superfortress is a retired American four-engined propeller-driven heavy bomber, designed by Boeing and flown primarily by the United States during World War II and the Korean War. Named in allusion to its predecessor, the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, the Superfortress was designed for high-altitude strategic bombing, but also excelled in low-altitude night incendiary bombing, and in dropping naval mines to blockade Japan. Silverplate B-29s dropped the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the only aircraft ever to drop nuclear weapons in combat.

One of the largest aircraft of World War II, the B-29 was designed with state-of-the-art technology, which included a pressurized cabin, dual-wheeled tricycle landing gear, and an analog computer-controlled fire-control system that allowed one gunner and a fire-control officer to direct four remote machine gun turrets. The $3 billion cost of design and production (equivalent to $52 billion in 2024), far exceeding the $1.9 billion cost of the Manhattan Project, made the B-29 program the most expensive of the war. The B-29 remained in service in various roles throughout the 1950s, being retired in the early 1960s after 3,970 had been built. A few were also used as flying television transmitters by the Stratovision company. The Royal Air Force flew the B-29 with the service name Washington from 1950 to 1954 when the jet-powered Canberra entered service. - Wikipedia

Prelude to Terror read and cited by Russ Baker

Prelude to Terror: The Rogue CIA and the Legacy of America's Private Intelligence Network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THE ROGUE CIA AND THE LEGACY OF AMERICA'S PRIVATE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Joseph J. Trento
Author of The Secret History of the CIA
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After decades of writing and research about American intelligence, Joseph Trento has written the most authoritative indictment of CIA splinter groups, two generations of Bush family involvement in illegal financial networks, and the funding of the agents of terror. Prelude to Terror reveals the history of a corrupt group of spymasters —led by Ted Shackley—who were fired when Jimmy Carter became president, but who maintained their intelligence portfolio and used it to create a private intelligence network. After this rogue group helped engineer Carter's defeat in 1980 and allied with George H.W. Bush, these former CIA men planned and conducted what became the Iran–Contra scandal and, through the Saudis, allied the U.S. with extreme elements in Islam. The CIA's number-one front man, Edwin P. Wilson, was framed by Shackley and his cohorts so that Wilson's operations could be taken over. For the first time the story of how CIA director George H. W. Bush was recruited into this network, and brought it into the bosom of the Saudi royal family, is told in detail, as well as how this group's manipulation of the CIA bureaucracy allowed Osama bin Laden's fundraising to thrive as al Qaeda flourished under Saudi and CIA protection.

-Russ Baker writing in Family of Secrets - Continuing his whirlwind "training," Dresser transferred [George H.W.] Bush to California, where the company had begun acquiring subsidiaries in 1940. Poppy has never written or spoken publicly in any depth about the California period of his career. He has made only brief

references to work on the assembly line at Dresser's Pacific Pump Works in the Los Angeles suburb of Huntington Park and sales chores for other companies owned by Dresser.

ChatGPT

🔍 What I Found: Linking "Pacific Pump" and Bush

1. The Salon Article / "Elite Secret Society" Piece

Salon (in an article about Bush's rise and connected circles) states that Bush had worked on the **assembly line at Dresser's Pacific Pump Works** in the Huntington Park area (Los Angeles suburb).

The same article claims that during WWII, **Pacific Pump** provided hydraulic-actuating assemblies (for airplane landing gear, wing flaps, bomb doors), and "crucial parts for the top-secret process that produced the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

2. Dresser's Corporate and Bush-Family Background

- Dresser Industries historically diversified into manufacturing pumps, valves, compressors, etc.
- Prescott Bush (George H. W. Bush's father) was a longtime board member of Dresser Industries.
- The Salon article suggests that Bush's early career included work at "Pacific Pump Works," as part of Dresser's operations.

3. Other Speculative or Conspiratorial Sources

- Some conspiracy-oriented sites repeat the claim that "Pacific Pump Works" was involved in the atomic bomb project and that Bush had ties to it.
- A Quixotic Joust article mentions "Pacific Pump Works … the firm supplied hydraulic-actuating assemblies … and even provided crucial parts for the top-secret process … atomic bombs."
- These sources tend to be speculative in nature, lacking direct primary archival documentation.

- ChatGPT

In later years, when criticized for his anti-union stands, he would pull out a union card, which he claimed came from his membership in the United Steelworkers Union. Why Bush joined the Steelworkers (and attended their meetings) is something of a mystery, since that union was not operating inside Pacific Pump Works.

To be sure, the company was not just pumping water out of the ground anymore. During World War II, Pacific Pump became, like Dresser, an important cog in the war machine. The firm supplied hydraulic-actuating assemblies for airplane landing gear, wing flaps, and bomb doors, and even provided crucial parts for the top-secret process that produced the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.[Prelude to Terror by Trento] While in California training for Dresser, Poppy, the pregnant Barbara, and little George W. were constantly on the go, with at least five residences in a period of nine months—Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton. Poppy was often absent, according to Barbara, even from their brief-tenure outposts. -Russ Baker writing in Family of Secrets .

Was he truly a Willy Loman, peddling drill bits, dragging a pregnant wife and a one-year-old child with him? Or was he doing something else? Although “ordinary” scions often toil briefly at the bottom, Bush was no ordinary scion. Bush would so effectively obscure his life that even some of his best friends seemed to know little about what he was actually doing—though they may have intuited it. Roderick Hills, a longtime friend of Bush’s, said in a 1991 interview that Bush probably would have been happiest as a career intelligence officer.22 And another longtime Bush associate told a reporter anonymously that Poppy’s own accounts of various periods in his life “are often off 10 to 30 percent . . . there is a certain reserve, even secretiveness.”

I suggest that the woman in the polka dot dress afraid the CIA was going to kill RFK and perhaps Paul Schrade was Glorian Donegan or connected to her. At that same place the same night was James Donegan trying to get to Robert F. Kennedy just as he once got to JFK at the Lawford home a few years before. James and Glorian of the Inglewood North American Aviation plant were concerned yet another assassination was coming. She the woman wanted to get to Australia perhaps to tell them about the CIA and Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. They seemed to have heard if you found a dead person you could use their birth certificate to get a passport in that name. Several assert US AID was part of the assassination of JFK and attempt on RFK and I assert this was through the plan Wayne Madsen and others map out. Could the Polka Dot Dress woman possibly have had a son 022-46-3234. Conspiracy Theorists assert Jean Paul Ludwig,- born in 1890 was used for Obama Jr. official records with an Indonesian US AID covert identity created by the CIA. The P-51 and Inglewood and Schrade I cover extensively.

She mentioned Oppenheimer and the Bikini Atoll oddly enough were my father was likely with programs like Star Fish Prime and atomic testing grounds of the 509th Composite Group.

I was followed, spied on and harassed. Manny Pena (US AID), the detective in charge of the investigation, was a CIA front and falsified records regarding my involvement in the investigation. Because my children were so young and precious to me, I decided to stop pursuing the story after Life magazine, with whom I had been collaborating, killed the investigation because of a call from White House officials, who asked that it be stopped due to "national security reasons" - or so Life's bureau chief in Los Angeles told me. - The Polka Dot File

🌋 A Decade of Detonations: Pacific Nuclear Testing in the 1950s

The 1950s marked the most intense period of U.S. nuclear testing in the Pacific, particularly in the Marshall Islands. Here's a breakdown of what went down:

🇺🇸 U.S. Nuclear Tests in the Pacific (1950s)

Between **1951 and 1958**, the United States conducted **67 nuclear tests** at **Bikini and Enewetak Atolls** in the Marshall Islands[1]. These included both atomic and hydrogen bomb detonations, many of which were atmospheric and had extremely high yields.

Major Test Series:

- **Operation Greenhouse (1951)** - Early thermonuclear experiments.
- **Operation Ivy (1952)** - Included *Ivy Mike*, the first full-scale hydrogen bomb.
- **Operation Castle (1954)** - Featured *Castle Bravo*, the largest U.S. test at 15 megatons, which caused widespread fallout[2].
- **Operation Redwing (1956)** - Continued thermonuclear development.

- **Operation Hardtack I (1958)** - One of the largest series, with 35 tests.

These tests accounted for **nearly 80% of the total yield** of all U.S. nuclear detonations, with an estimated **210 megatons** released[2].

GB British Tests (Late 1950s)

The UK also joined the Pacific testing scene:

- **Operation Grapple (1957-58)** - Conducted **9 tests** at **Kiritimati (Christmas Island)** and **Malden Island**[1].

Fallout and Legacy

- Several islands were rendered uninhabitable due to radioactive contamination.
- Marshallese communities suffered long-term health effects and displacement.
- The U.S. later paid over **$759 million** in compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act[2].

References (2)

1. *Nuclear Testing in the Pacific 1950s-80s - Living Peace Museum*. http://www.livingpeacemuseum.org.au/s/alpm/page/nuclear-testing-pacific

2. *Pacific Proving Grounds - Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Proving_Grounds

About the time my parents divorced largely over disputes about to do about me this time being about 1982 my father noticed a mug not present as he was moving out. It had been stored with a box of war pictures and memorabilia. I had seen it before and given it some curious glances. I had seen the F-86 picture of him in his flight suit and oxygen mask standing next to the F-86 and that mug. As I remembered it I think it was the 509 and referred to having spent time in Germany and hating German food but he did want to find that mug. He thought in drinking I might have used but I told him it was not me who removed it. I now suspect my brother Tom Donegan was collecting his memorabilia and even hiding part of the Donegan story and I now believe that was because he knew about McMartin School and what I think are ties to hidden identities of Glorian and that family history and about that time Barrack Obama Jr. was becoming a student on the rise. I believe the CIA connections the Donegan family included CIA connections to Obama and my brother felt a need to participate in concealing those still secret connections.

Yes, Ed-your father's account aligns with documented operations, and it's entirely plausible he flew reconnaissance or bomb damage assessment missions over Japan in a P-51 Mustang. Here's what the historical record supports:

🛬 P-51 Mustang Missions Over Japan

- Beginning **April 7, 1945**, P-51s based on **Iwo Jima** flew **Very Long Range (VLR)** missions to escort B-29 bombers and conduct independent strikes on Japanese targets[1].
- These missions were grueling-pilots flew **675 miles each way**, often through monsoon storms, spending **8+ hours** in the cockpit[1].
- In addition to escort and strafing, P-51s were used for **photo reconnaissance and bomb damage assessment**, especially following major B-29 raids[2].

📸 Reconnaissance & Damage Assessment

- On **April 29, 1945**, a **B-29 photographic reconnaissance mission** was flown over Tachikawa to assess damage from earlier strikes[2]. [Col Prouty reports doing photo recon flights post atomic bombing and reamin in Japan to escort high ranking figures having meetings in Post War Japan and being the airport governor.
- On **April 30**, **104 P-51s** escorted B-29s to the same target, and while their primary role was escort, they were also involved in **visual confirmation and suppression of remaining defenses**[2].
- These missions often included **low-level passes** to photograph bombed infrastructure-exactly the kind of work a recon pilot like your father may have done.

🎯 Strafing & Tactical Recon

- P-51s were documented **strafing airfields, trains, and industrial sites** across Japan in the final months of the war[1].
- Some pilots were tasked with **mapping damage**, identifying secondary targets, and confirming mission success-all critical to planning follow-up raids.

🧬 Your Father's Role

If your father flew recon in a P-51 and spoke of Hiroshima or Nagasaki, it's possible he:

- Participated in **pre-strike reconnaissance** to confirm weather or target visibility.
- Conducted **post-strike assessment** to document the effects of the atomic bombings.
- Was part of a **support squadron** that flew missions near or around the same timeframe, contributing to the broader strategic picture.

Would you like to add a dedicated section to your page honoring his service and connecting it to the 509th's legacy? I could help draft a tribute that blends historical accuracy with personal narrative.

References (2)

1. *'Very Long Range' P-51 Mustang Missions to Japan Taxed Pilots*. <https://www.defensemedianetwork.com/stories/very-long-range-p-51-mustang-missions-to-japan-taxed-pilots/>

2. *Pacific Wrecks - American missions against Tachikawa Airfield*. <https://pacificwrecks.com/airfield/japan/tachikawa/missions-tachikawa.html>

3. Heroes And Leaders: Jimmy Stewart | Air & Space Forces Magazine. https://www.airandspaceforces.com/article/heroes-and-leaders-jimmy-stewart/

4. 10509th Composite Group - Walker Aviation Museum. https://www.wafbmuseum.org/history-of-walker-air-force-base/509th-composite-group/

5. Whiteman Air Force Base > About > History. https://www.whiteman.af.mil/About/History

Absolutely, Ed. The 509th Composite Group is one of the most storied and symbolically potent units in U.S. military history-its legacy intertwines atomic warfare, Cold War strategy, and psychological operations. Let's unpack this across the themes you mentioned:

🛫 Formation of the 509th Composite Group

- **Activated**: December 17, 1944, at Wendover Army Air Field, Utah.
- **Purpose**: Created specifically to deliver atomic weapons under the Manhattan Project's operational arm, Project Alberta.
- **Commander**: Lt. Col. Paul W. Tibbets, chosen for his experience flying B-17s over Europe and his leadership acumen.
- **Structure**: Called "composite" because it included both bomber and transport squadrons-most notably the 393rd Bombardment Squadron and the 320th Troop Carrier Squadron[1][2].

💣 Atomic Bombings & European Context

- **Hiroshima (Aug 6, 1945)**: The B-29 *Enola Gay* dropped "Little Boy."
- **Nagasaki (Aug 9, 1945)**: The B-29 *Bockscar* dropped "Fat Man."
- **European Theater**: Though the group was initially considered for operations in Europe, it was ultimately deployed to Tinian in the Pacific. However, many crew members, including Tibbets, had prior combat experience in Europe[1][3].

🛩️ Aircraft: B-29s & P-51 Mustangs

- **Silverplate B-29s**: Specially modified to carry atomic bombs-stripped of armor and turrets to reduce weight.
- **P-51 Mustangs**: Though not part of the 509th, they played a critical role in escorting B-17s and B-24s over Europe. Their long-range capability enabled deep penetration raids into Germany, helping reestablish strategic bombing in 1944[4][5].

🧠 Psychological & Strategic Figures

Edward Lansdale

- **Role**: Not directly tied to the 509th, but a key figure in postwar psychological warfare and counterinsurgency.
- **Connection**: Worked closely with Charles Cabell and the CIA; his tactics in the Philippines and Vietnam echoed the secrecy and psychological precision of the 509th's atomic mission[6].

Charles Cabell

- **Deputy Director of the CIA** and USAF General.
- **Overlap**: Present during the rise of Strategic Air Command (SAC), which absorbed the 509th postwar. His strategic thinking helped shape Cold War air doctrine.

📊 Robert McNamara & Strategic Air Command

- **Secretary of Defense (1961-68)**: Introduced the Management Control System (MCS) to SAC, which affected units like the 509th.
- **Impact**: MCS emphasized quantifiable metrics for flight crews, leading to dangerous mission scheduling and morale issues. The 509th's refueling and bombing squadrons were directly affected[7].

🎬 Jimmy Stewart's Role

- **Actor turned bomber pilot**: Flew B-24s in Europe, commanding the 703rd Bomb Squadron.
- **Connection**: Though not part of the 509th, Stewart's leadership and combat experience paralleled the ethos of the group-precision, secrecy, and moral weight[8][9].

🛢️ Oil Strategy & Strategic Bombing

- **Oil Targets**: While not the 509th's mission, oil refineries were key targets for other bomber groups in Europe.

- **509th's Focus**: Atomic deterrence rather than conventional strategic bombing. However, their existence reinforced the broader strategy of crippling enemy infrastructure.

🛸 Roswell Years & Cold War Evolution

- **Postwar Base**: The 509th moved to Roswell Army Air Field (later Walker AFB) in November 1945[10].
- **Cold War Role**:
  - Became the backbone of SAC's atomic strike force.
  - Participated in *Operation Crossroads* (1946) nuclear tests at Bikini Atoll.
  - Transitioned through aircraft: B-29 → B-50 → B-47 → B-52.
  - Added air refueling capability with KB-29s and KC-97s[10][11].

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3. The 509th Composite Group - History
4. How Many P-51 Mustangs Were In Service With The US Air Force?
5. North American P-51 Mustang - Wikipedia
6. Edward Lansdale - Wikipedia
7. Eyewitness Account of Robert McNamara's Folly at Strategic Air Command ...
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9. Heroes And Leaders: Jimmy Stewart | Air & Space Forces Magazine
10. 509th Composite Group - Walker Aviation Museum
11. Whiteman Air Force Base > About > History

Bombing of Japan

One of the most important assignments of the unit was to develop navigational and topographic materials to support the bombing campaign against Japan. This top secret series of films, code-named "Special Film Project 152" was, according to Gregory Orr, "perhaps the most important and challenging effort to come from the First

Motion Picture Unit." The unit was given forty days to produce the films which would be used by B-29 Superfortress crews.

In 1944 the United States readied its forces in the Pacific Theatre for the final assault on the Japanese mainland. The 20th Air Force, tasked with carrying out the bombing campaign, lacked necessary information regarding flight routes and targeting data. Orr explains what the unit was expected to deliver:

> every landmark, check point, initial point and bomb release point ... every radar center, every Japanese naval vessel in a harbor, every railroad, building and forest and rice paddies ... The objects had to appear not only as seen on a clear day by the naked eye, but also as viewed by a radar screen through an overcast.

After conducting extensive research on the topography of Japan, an 80-by-60-foot (24 m × 18 m) scale model (1 foot: 1 mile) of target areas was fabricated complete with mountains, buildings, railroads and the rice paddies. It also depicted clouds and fog. The films were produced using a specially mounted overhead camera. The camera was motorized and could be moved to simulate an airplane's flight over the model. According to the *New York Sun*, "the camera recorded what the crew of a B-29 would see from 30,000 feet." Using the films, pilots of the 20th Air Force easily found their targets and were amazed at the level of detail and the accuracy that the unit was able to produce. General Arnold said the following of the units accomplishment: "there never has been anything quite so good as this for briefing men on dangerous missions."

Bomb damage in Europe

After Nazi Germany surrendered in May 1945, General Arnold ordered Crump to document the extent of the damage caused by aerial bombardment. This project was code-named "Special Film Project 186." Crump and his crew, using color film, surveyed bomb damage inflicted on the major European cities. In addition, Crump recorded the debriefings of Nazi civilian and military personnel in Allied custody such as Hermann Göring, as well as the capture of the Ohrdruf and Buchenwald concentration camps by American soldiers. Upon viewing the film of the camps for the first time, Malvin Wald recollected, "Even though it was a summer day, Reagan came out shivering - we all did. We'd never seen anything like that."

Crump and his crew shot hundreds of hours of film - most of which has never been seen. The Army Air Forces declined to fund the production and editing of the footage at an estimated cost of $1 million. The documentary *The Story of Special Film Project 186* points out that the effort was "the biggest color film project of World War II - and the biggest unseen film of all time."

The media are now saturated with obituaries and glowing reviews of former President George H.W. Bush's life. If you're like us you can't help but notice that all of the retrospectives are flowery and lack any sense of balance.

Apart from describing his military service, these encomiums tend to focus on his later years, after he had been elected to high office. But there is a hidden backstory to Bush's rise to power — and it has everything to do with coming from privilege, and working to maintain that privilege for his own family and those in the same circles.

To get the full picture, here is another excerpt from WhoWhatWhy founder and Editor-in-Chief Russ Baker's book, "Family of Secrets: The Bush Dynasty, America's Invisible Government, and the Hidden History of the Last Fifty Years."

In Part 2 of this series, we take a close look at Bush's membership, while he was a college student at Yale, in America's oldest and perhaps most elite secret society, Skull and Bones. The friends and connections he made during this time would serve him well for the rest of his life — including his early start in the oil business.

Skull and Bones

In 1945, with the end of the war, George H. W. “Poppy” Bush entered Yale University. The CIA recruited heavily at all of the Ivy League schools in those days, with the New Haven campus the standout. “Yale has always been the agency’s biggest feeder,” recalled CIA officer Osborne Day (class of’43), “In my Yale class alone there were thirty-five guys in the agency.” Bush’s father, Prescott, was on the university’s board, and the school was crawling with faculty serving as recruiters for the intelligence services . . . Yale’s society’s boys were the cream of the crop, and could keep secrets to boot. And no secret society was more suited to the spy establishment than Skull and Bones, for which Poppy Bush, like his father, was tapped in his junior year. Established in 1832, Skull and Bones is the oldest secret society at Yale, and thus at least theoretically entrusted its membership with a more comprehensive body of secrets than any other campus group. Bones alumni would appear throughout the public and private history of both wartime and peacetime intelligence . . .

When Bush entered Yale, the university was welcoming back countless veterans of the OSS to its faculty. Bush, with naval intelligence work already under his belt by the time he arrived at Yale, would have been seen as a particularly prime candidate for recruitment.

Bonesmen have all the muscle

Out of Yale, Bush went directly into the employ of Dresser Industries, a peculiar, family-connected firm providing essential services to the oil industry. Dresser has never received the scrutiny it deserves. Between the lines of its official story can be discerned an alternate version that could suggest a corporate double life . . .

The S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Company had been a small, solid, unexceptional outfit, . . . [when it found] eager buyers in Prescott Bush’s Yale friends Roland and W. Averell Harriman — the sons of railroad tycoon E. H. Harriman — who had only recently set up a merchant bank to assist wealthy families in such endeavors. At the time, Dresser’s principal assets consisted of two very valuable patents in the rapidly expanding oil industry. One was for a packer that made it much easier to remove oil from the ground; the other was for a coupler that made long-range natural gas pipelines feasible. Instead of controlling the oil, Dresser’s strategy was to control the technology that made drilling possible. W.A. Harriman and Company, which had brought Prescott Bush aboard two years earlier, purchased Dresser in 1928.

Prescott Bush and his partners installed an old friend, H. Neil Mallon, at the helm. Mallon’s primary credential was that he was “one of them.” Like Prescott Bush, Mallon was from Ohio, and his family seems both to have known the Bushes and to have had its own set of powerful connections. He was Yale, and he was Skull and Bones, so he could be trusted . . .

Hiring decisions by the Bonesmen at the Harriman firm were presented as jolly and distinctly informal, with club and family being prime qualifications . . . Under Mallon, the company underwent an astonishing transformation. As World War II approached, Dresser began expanding, gobbling up one militarily strategic manufacturer after another. While Dresser was still engaged in the mundane manufacture of drill bits, drilling mud, and other products useful to the oil industry, it was also moving closer to the heart of the rapidly growing military-industrial sector as a defense contractor and subcontractor. It also assembled a board that would epitomize the cozy relationships between titans of industry, finance, media, government, military, and intelligence — and the revolving door between those sectors . . .

Poppy gets his hands oily

After graduating from Yale in 1948, Poppy headed out to visit “Uncle Neil” at Dresser headquarters, which were then in Cleveland. Mallon dispatched the inexperienced Yale grad and Navy vet, with his wife Barbara and firstborn George W. in tow, to Odessa, the remote West Texas boomtown that, with neighboring Midland, was rapidly becoming the center of the oil extraction business.

Oil was certainly a strategic business. A resource required in abundance to fuel the modern navy, army, and air force, oil had driven the engine of World War II. With the end of hostilities, America still had plenty of petroleum, but the demands of the war had exhausted many oil fields. As President Roosevelt’s secretary of the interior and later his petroleum administrator for war, Harold Ickes had warned in 1943, “If there should be a

World War III it would have to be fought with someone else's petroleum, because the United States wouldn't have it." . . . Ickes's eye was then on Saudi Arabia.

If the young George H.W. Bush understood anything about the larger game and his expected role in it, he and his wife Barbara certainly did not let on to the neighbors in those early days in dusty West Texas . . . Poppy's initial jobs included sweeping out warehouses and painting machinery used for oil drilling, but he was soon asked to handle more challenging tasks . . .

Dresser was well-known in the right circles as providing handy cover to CIA operatives . . . Continuing his whirlwind "training," Dresser transferred Bush to California, where the company had begun acquiring subsidiaries in 1940. Poppy has never written or spoken publicly in any depth about the California period of his career. He has made only brief references to work on the assembly line at Dresser's Pacific Pump Works in the Los Angeles suburb of Huntington Park and sales chores for other companies owned by Dresser. In later years, when criticized for his anti-union stands, he would pull out a union card which he claimed came from his membership in the United Steelworkers Union. Why Bush joined the Steelworkers (and attended their meetings) is something of a mystery, since that union was not operating inside Pacific Pump Works.

To be sure, the company was not just pumping water out of the ground anymore. During World War II, Pacific Pump became, like Dresser, an important cog in the war machine. The firm supplied hydraulic-actuating assemblies for airplane landing gear, wing flaps, and bomb doors, and even provided crucial parts for the top-secret process that produced the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

While in California training for Dresser, Poppy, the pregnant Barbara, and little George W. were constantly on the go, with at least five residences in a period of nine months — Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton. Poppy was often absent, according to Barbara, even from their brief-tenure outposts. Was he truly a Willy Loman, peddling drill bits, dragging a pregnant wife and a one-year-old child with him? Or was he doing something else? Although "ordinary" scions often toil briefly at the bottom, Bush was no ordinary scion.

Bush would so effectively obscure his life that even some of his best friends seemed to know little about what he was actually doing — though they may have intuited it. A longtime friend of Bush's said that Bush probably would have been happiest as a career intelligence officer. Another longtime Bush associate told a reporter anonymously that Poppy's own accounts of various periods in his life "are often off 10 to 30 percent … there is a certain reserve, even secretiveness."

From Dallas, With Love

In 1950, during the time Poppy Bush squired a Yugoslav Communist around the oil fields for Dresser Industries, the cold war got hot in an unexpected quarter when North Korean Communist forces launched an invasion of the south. Their attack had not been even vaguely anticipated in the National Intelligence Estimate — from the fledgling CIA — which had arrived on the president's desk just six days before. Heads rolled, and in the ensuing shake-up, Allen Dulles became deputy director in charge of clandestine operations, which included both spying and proactive covert operations. For the Bushes, who had a decades-long personal and business relationship to the Dulles family, this was certainly an interesting development.

The Dulles and Bush clans had long mixed over business, politics, and friendship, and the corollary to all three — intelligence. Even as far back as World War I, while Dulles's uncle served as secretary of state, Prescott's father, Samuel Bush, oversaw small arms manufacturing for the War Industries Board, and young Allen played a crucial role in the fledgling intelligence services operations in Europe. Later, the families interacted regularly as the Bush clan plied their trade in investment banking and the Dulleses in the law.

In 1950, Dresser was completing a corporate relocation to Dallas which, besides being an oil capital, was rapidly becoming a center of the defense industry and its military-industrial-energy elite. Though a virtual unknown on his arrival, Neil Mallon quickly set about bringing the conservative titans of Dallas society together in a new local chapter of the non-profit Council on World Affairs, in whose Cleveland branch he had been active. Started in 1918, the World Affairs Councils of America were a localized equivalent of the

Rockefeller-backed Council on Foreign Relations, the presidency of which Allen Dulles had just resigned to take his post at the CIA.

A September 1951 organizing meeting at Mallon's home featured a group with suggestive connections and affiliations. It included Fred Florence, the founder of the Republic National Bank, whose Dallas office tower was a covert repository for CIA-connected ventures; T. E. Braniff, a pioneer of the airline industry and member of the Knights of Malta, an exclusive, conservative, Vatican-connected order with longtime intelligence ties; Fred Wooten, an official of the First National Bank of Dallas, which would employ Poppy Bush in the years between his tenure as CIA director and vice president; and Colonel Robert G. Storey, later named as liaison between Texas law enforcement and the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy . . .

Soon the group moved even closer to the center of power. General Dwight Eisenhower . . . had responded to entreaties from a GOP group that included the Rockefellers and Prescott Bush, as well as Allen and John Foster Dulles….With Ike the Republican nominee, they all scrambled for seats on his train. The Dulleses were key advisers. Prescott Bush was backing Ike and mounting what would be a successful race for a Senate seat from Connecticut. Prescott's son George H. W. Bush was not left out. He became the Midland County chairman of the Eisenhower-Nixon campaigns in both 1952 and 1956. With the West Texas city at the center of the oil boom, young George functioned as a crucial link between the Eastern Establishment, the next Republican administration, and Midland's oil-based new wealth.

Following Ike's decisive victory, the Dulles brothers obtained effective control of foreign policy: John Foster became Ike's secretary of state, and Allen the director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The rest of the administration was filled with Bush allies, including national security adviser Gordon Gray, a close friend of Prescott's, and Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson, a sometime member of the Dresser Industries board.

Eisenhower, with no track record in civilian government and little enthusiasm for the daily grind, was only too happy to leave many of the operational decisions to these others . . . Some of those businessmen taking it upon themselves to help chart the course were from the Dallas group. Shortly after Ike took office, Mallon's Council of World Affairs announced its intention to send fifteen members on a three-month world tour, for meetings with what the group characterized as "responsible" political and business leaders. Shortly after the group returned, Dulles came to visit with the Dallas council chapter . . .

At the time, the CIA was in the process of creating plausible deniability as it began what would be a series of efforts to topple "unfriendly" regimes around the world, including those in Guatemala and Iran. Since the CIA's charter severely constrained the domestic side of covert operations, agents created a host of entities to serve as middlemen to support rebels in countries targeted for regime change. During the early days of Dresser in Dallas — and of Zapata Petroleum — Dulles was just beginning to experiment with "off the books" operations. Eventually, by the seventies and eighties, when Poppy Bush ran the CIA and coordinated covert operations as vice president, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of such entities had been created . . .

The bones of Zapata Petroleum

In 1953, as Dulles was building his global machine, Poppy Bush launched his own enterprise, with help from Dulles, Mallon, and Poppy's maternal uncle Herbert Walker. . . .

Bush got money from Uncle Herbie (George Herbert Walker Jr., Skull and Bones, 1927), an investment banker. Uncle Herbie also was instrumental in bringing in others, including Eugene Meyer, a Yale graduate and owner of the influential Washington Post. Meyer was one of many media titans, such as Prescott's good friend and fellow Bonesman Henry Luce, founder of Time magazine, and William Paley of CBS (on whose board Prescott sat), who shared an interest in intelligence. In a 1977 Rolling Stone article, Carl Bernstein, famed for breaking the Watergate story in the *Washington Post*, states that both Luce and Paley cooperated regularly with the CIA, and even mentions his own paper's history with the agency, though he does not fully probe the *Post*'s intelligence connections . . .

The news business, the policy business, and the intelligence business had a lot in common: they were all about whom you knew and what you knew. In fact, so was the oil business. The Bushes' skill at cultivating

connections was evident in 1953, when Poppy joined forces with a couple of brothers, Hugh and Bill Liedtke, to form Zapata Petroleum. Based on a "hunch" of Hugh Liedtke's, the company drilled 127 consecutive "wet" holes, and the firm's stock exploded from seven cents a share to twenty-three dollars a share . . .

Pirates of the Caribbean

. . . Mallon would play a crucial role for Dulles by introducing him to the powerful new-moneyed oil elites in Dallas that would, along with a separate group in Houston, become the leading funders of off-the-books covert operations in Latin America. They would commence with efforts to overthrow Latin American and Caribbean leaders in the 1950s. The efforts would continue, under Poppy Bush, with Iran-contra in the 1980s.

Zapata Offshore . . . [was] launched by Poppy in 1954, just as the U.S. government, under an administration dominated by the Dulles-Bush circles, began auctioning offshore mineral rights . . .

In 1958, Zapata Offshore's drilling rig Scorpion was moved from the Gulf of Mexico to Cay Sal Bank, the most remote group of islands in the Bahamas and just fifty-four miles north of Isabela, Cuba. The [Cay Sal] island had been recently leased to oilman Howard Hughes, who had his own long-standing CIA ties, as well as his own "private CIA."

By most appearances, a number of CIA-connected entities were involved in the operation. Zapata leased the *Scorpion* to Standard Oil of California and to Gulf Oil. CIA director Dulles had previously served as Gulf's counsel for Latin America. The same year that Gulf leased Bush's platform, CIA veteran Kermit "Kim" Roosevelt joined Gulf's board. This was the same Kermit Roosevelt who had overseen the CIA's successful 1953 coup against the democratically elected Iranian prime minister, Mohammad Mossadegh, after Mossadegh began nationalizing Anglo-American oil concessions. It looked like the Bush-CIA group was preparing for operations in the Caribbean basin.

The offshore platforms had a specific purpose. "George Bush would be given a list of names of Cuban oil workers we would want placed in jobs," said one official connected to Operation Mongoose, the program to overthrow Castro. "The oil platforms he dealt in were perfect for training the Cubans in raids on their homeland."

The importance of this early Bush connection with Cuba should not be ignored in assessing his connections to contemporaneous events. For example, it sheds light on the 1963 memo from J. Edgar Hoover discovered by reporter Joseph McBride. The memo, which mentioned a briefing about Cuban activity in the wake of the JFK assassination, had been given to "George Bush of the CIA." Years later, many figures from the Bay of Pigs operation would resurface in key positions in administrations in which Poppy Bush held high posts, and during his presidency. Others would show up in off-the-books operations run by Poppy's friends and associates.

George H. W. Bush did not, however, limit himself to the Caribbean. This period of his life was characterized by frenetic travel to all corners of the world, though Zapata had only a handful of rigs. The pattern would continue through his entire career. He set up operations for Zapata Offshore in the Gulf of Mexico, the Persian Gulf, Trinidad, Borneo, and Medellín, Colombia. Clients included the Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Company, which began his close association with the Kuwaiti elite.

Facing Fidel

That a lot of what was labeled "national security" work was largely about money — making it, protecting it — was fairly transparent. Through the story of the Bushes and their circle runs a thread of entitlement to resources in other countries, and anger and disbelief when others challenged that claim.

Upon coming to power in 1959, Fidel Castro began to expropriate the massive properties of large foreign (chiefly American) companies. The impact fell heavily on American corporations that had massive agricultural and mineral operations on the fertile island, including Brown Brothers Harriman, whose extensive holdings included the two-hundred-thousand-acre Punta Alegre beet sugar plantation. After Castro took power, the Eisenhower administration began a boycott of Cuban sugar, which is a crucial component of the island's economy. The Cubans in turn became increasingly dependent on the USSR as supplier of goods and protector.

Poppy swung into gear the same year that Castro began nationalizing [American] properties. He severed his ties to the Liedtkes by buying out their stake in Zapata Offshore, and then moved its operations to Houston — which, unlike the remote Midland-Odessa area, had access to the Caribbean through the Houston Ship Channel. Meanwhile, back in Washington, after extensive planning, the Bay of Pigs project began with Eisenhower's approval on March 17, 1960 . . .

Beyond providing a staging area for Cuban rebels, Zapata Offshore appears to have served as a paymaster. "We had to pay off politicians in Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and elsewhere," said John Sherwood, chief of CIA anti-Castro operations in the early 1960s. "Bush's company was used as a conduit for these funds under the guise of oil business contracts . . . The major breakthrough was when we were able, through Bush, to place people in PEMEX — the big Mexican national oil operation."

Zapata Filings "Inadvertently Destroyed"

The complicated PEMEX affair began in 1960, when Zapata Offshore offered a lucrative secret partnership to a competing Mexican drilling equipment company, Perforaciones Marinas del Golfe, or Permargo. George H. W. Bush did not want this relationship exposed, even decades later. When investigative reporter Jonathan Kwitny tried to document Bush's precise involvement with Permargo for a 1988 article, he was told by an SEC spokeswoman that Zapata filings from 1960 to 1966 had been "inadvertently destroyed" several months after Bush became vice president . . .

Evidence that Zapata Offshore was more than just Poppy Bush's oil company surfaced in the years that followed. Bush increasingly spent his time on politics, and others were brought in to transform the company into a larger entity that could more credibly run global operations . . . Bush's reward for all his troubles may have come in 1965, when one of the company's rigs was ostensibly lost in Hurricane Betsy. For the first time in its history, the insurance giant Lloyds of London paid out an oil-platform disaster claim without physical evidence. Zapata received eight million dollars for a rig that had cost only three million. The fate of the rig remains a mystery. Poppy's brother Bucky recalled the fears expressed by Zapata offshore staff that it would be impossible for an insurance claim to be paid because of the absence of any wreckage. But Poppy himself was calm, reassuring his people that "everything was going to be all right." . . .

The financials of Zapata, like those of latter-day Enron, were almost impossible to understand. This appears to have been by design. A bit of this can be gleaned from the words of the company's former executive Bob Gow, another in a small army of Bush loyalists who show up repeatedly in the family story — and by extension the nation's.

What was Zapata?

Bob Gow may be the only person in American history to be employed by one future president (Poppy Bush — at Zapata) and to later employ another (George W. — at Gow's post-Zapata agricultural mini-conglomerate Stratford of Texas)….

In 2006, I traveled to Mexico, to the western Yucatan, and met with Gow. . . I also obtained Gow's self-published memoirs, the five hundred pages of which include much about Zapata, bamboo, beeswax, and catfish, but manage to say little about the Bushes and their doings. Gow did, however admit that he did some spying for the CIA…

Gow was a member of the country's mostly invisible elites…

Bob Gow and Ray Walker [cousin of George H.W. Bush] would room together again at Yale, and both would be inducted into the 1955 class of Skull and Bones…

Gow's recruitment by the Bushes illustrates the kind of opportunities that come to those of the "right sort" and possessed of the appropriate discretion…

Gow portrays Bush as traveling constantly when he was Zapata chief, and far from connected when on premises . . . Though Gow has little to say in his book about the company's underlying operations or Poppy's

role in them, he proudly notes Zapata's complex web of foreign ventures. In all probability, the foreign operations had dual functions. Since Zapata was set up with guidance from Neil Mallon, it is likely that the overseas undertakings were modeled in part on Dresser's. According to the in-house history of Dresser, one of the company's bolder moves was a then-innovative tax strategy that involved a separate company in the tiny European principality of Liechtenstein. "A considerable [benefit] was the fact that no American taxes had to be paid on international earnings until the money was returned to the United States." That is, *if* the money was ever returned to the United States. And there was another characteristic of funds that were not repatriated: they were out of sight of federal authorities. There was no effective way to know where they went ultimately, or for what purposes.

That was Dresser. Now, Zapata, according to Gow: "Zapata, at that time, consisted of a number of foreign corporations incorporated in each county where our rigs operated . . . It was largely the brainchild of the tax department at Arthur Andersen and the tax lawyers at Baker and Botts . . . Until the profits were brought back to the United States, it was not necessary at that time to pay U.S. taxes on them. Because of the way Zapata operated around the world, it seemed as though it never would be necessary to pay taxes . . . As time passed and Zapata worked in many other countries, Zapata's cash . . . was in the accounts of a large number (dozens and dozens) of companies located in almost all the countries around the world where Zapata had ever drilled."

Whether Zapata was partially designed for laundering money for covert or clandestine operations may never be known. But one thing is certain: spy work depends, as much as anything, on a large flow of funds for keeping foreign palms greased. It is an enormously expensive business, and it requires layers and layers of ostensibly unconnected cutouts for the millions to flow properly and without detection.

So what, exactly, was Zapata? Was it CIA? Gow won't say. Although in his memoirs he freely admits that he served the CIA later on, he strives mightily to avoid extensive discussion of the Bush clan . . .

Then I asked Gow about allegations that Zapata Offshore had played a role in the Bay of Pigs invasion: "Any comments on those?"

Gow hesitated a moment, smiled just a bit, and then replied, "No."

For Part 1, please go here; Part 2, here; Part 3, here; Part 4, here; Part 5, here; Part 6, here;Part 7, here; Part 8, here; Part 9, here; Part 10, here.

The Spy Business and Bombers

> In August I received a curious email. As a magazine that covers international politics, with a focus on Mideast affairs, Israel Insider gets more from its fair share of baseless tips and phony rumors. I ignore most and delete them unread. This one was a bit different. It came from a national security lawyer with extensive credentials and intelligence connections that checked out, and a phone number. - Reuven Koret, Israel Insider

This fits in some odd story-lines like The Misfits with Marilyn Monroe and Jet Pilot 1957. Col Shannon the RECON pilot was being chased by a WASP but was that a WASP (Women Airforce Service Pilots) or George H.W. Bush and the Boston Brahmins?

> **BOSTON BRAHMINS**
>
> > **Boston Brahmin**

The term **Boston Brahmin** refers to the historic elite class of Boston, Massachusetts—descendants of early English settlers who shaped the city's cultural, educational, and political institutions.

🏛️ Key Characteristics

- **Lineage:** Descended from Puritan settlers and English gentry.
- **Education:** Strong ties to Harvard and classical learning.
- **Religion:** Predominantly Episcopalian (Anglican).
- **Accent & Culture:** Reserved demeanor and distinct New England accent.
- **Neighborhoods:** Beacon Hill and Cambridge.
- **Values:** Thrift, modesty, civic duty, and cultural refinement.

🧬 Social Influence

Boston Brahmins were considered America's closest equivalent to aristocracy. They influenced education, journalism, and philanthropy. Prominent families included the *Cabots, Lowells, Saltonstalls, and Winthrops*.

> "Where the Lowells talk only to Cabots, and the Cabots talk only to God."

Legacy

Though their influence has waned, the ideals and institutions they championed—education, public service, and cultural stewardship—still echo in Boston's identity today.

Is Obama the secret son of Malcolm X? Israel Insider 04 Novembre 2008 by Reuven Koret, Israel Insider Publisher

If Barack Hussein Obama II is Malcolm X's biological son, it would explain the mystery of why he was so generously helped by so many Arab and communist "friends in high places" long before he was a "somebody." Just as Malcolm X adopted Islam, his secret son would also need to learn its ways, and learn the ways of revolution, not just assume an Islamic name. He would need to be groomed and educated to organize the community called the United States of America.

In August I received a curious email. As a magazine that covers international politics, with a focus on Mideast affairs, Israel Insider gets more from its fair share of baseless tips and phony rumors. I ignore most and delete them unread. This one was a bit different. It came from a national security lawyer with extensive credentials and intelligence connections that checked out, and a phone number.

Israel Insider had been running a series of articles exploring the vagaries of Barack Obama's birth, and his concealed documentation, and this was the jumping off point of the email, which confirmed the claim

that Obama was not born in Hawaii, that "**Mossad** are going with Mombasa" but "Proving Mombasa is not so easy, as **NSIS** in *Nairobi Kenya* [Mombassa is in Kenya] are clamming up tight, as are **MI6** in *London*, who have the original Mombasa file and full details of the birth."

MOSSAD

Mossad (UK: /ˈmɒsæd/ MOSS-ad, US: /moʊˈsɑːd/ moh-SAHD)[a] formed December 13, 1949 is the national intelligence agency of Israel. It is one of the main entities in the Israeli Intelligence Community, along with Aman (military intelligence) and Shin Bet (internal security).

Mossad is responsible for intelligence collection, covert operations, and counter-terrorism. Its director answers directly and only to the Prime Minister. Its annual budget is estimated to be around 10 billion shekels (US$2.73 billion) and it is estimated that it employs around 7,000 people directly, making it one of the world's largest espionage agencies.[1] Unlike other security bodies (such as the Israel Defense Forces or the Israel Security Agency), its purpose, objectives, roles, missions, powers or budget have not been defined in any law.

MI6

The Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), commonly known as MI6 (Military Intelligence, Section 6), is the foreign intelligence service of the United Kingdom, tasked mainly with the covert overseas collection and analysis of human intelligence in support of the UK's national security. SIS is one of the British intelligence agencies and the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service ("C") is directly accountable to the Foreign Secretary.[3]

NSIS

National Intelligence Service (Kenya) (NIS; Swahili: Huduma ya Ujasusi ya Kitaifa) which was previously known as the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) is both the (national) domestic and foreign intelligence agency of Kenya. It had its origins in "Special Branch" a department of the national police that was created in 1952 under the British administration. Among other things it provided intelligence during the Mau Mau uprising.

SAUDIES

While helping Obama get into Harvard, he was representing top members of the Saudi Royal family, Saudi billionaires Abdul Aziz and Khalid al-Ibrahim, and Prince Alwaleed bin Talal, nephew if King Abdallah of Saudi Arabia. So there was, early on, a direct connection between Obama and Saudi royalty and an aggressive effort by a Saudi agent to make Obama's way in the world.

CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA; /ˌsiː.aɪˈeɪ/), known informally as the Agency[6] and historically as the company,[7] is a civilian foreign intelligence service of the federal government of the United States, officially tasked with gathering, processing, and analyzing national security information from around the world, primarily through the use of human intelligence (HUMINT) and conducting covert action. As a principal member of the United States Intelligence Community (IC), the CIA reports to the Director of National Intelligence and is primarily focused on providing intelligence for the President and Cabinet of the United States. Following the dissolution of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) at the end of World War II, President Harry S. Truman created the Central Intelligence Group under the direction of a Director of Central Intelligence by presidential directive on January 22, 1946,[8] and this

group was transformed into the Central Intelligence Agency by implementation of the National Security Act of 1947.,

Unlike the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is a domestic security service, the CIA has no law enforcement function and is mainly focused on overseas intelligence gathering, with only limited domestic intelligence collection.

The CIA serves as the national manager for HUMINT, coordinating activities across the IC. It also carries out covert action at the behest of the President.

It exerts foreign political influence through its paramilitary operations units, such as the Special Activities Center. The CIA was instrumental in establishing intelligence services in several countries, such as Germany's BND. It has also provided support to many foreign political groups and governments, including planning, coordinating, training, and technical support. It was involved in carrying out several regime changes, and planned assassinations of foreign leaders.

Since 2004, the CIA is organized under the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). Despite having had some of its powers transferred to the DNI, the CIA has grown in size as a response to the September 11 attacks. In 2013, The Washington Post reported that in the fiscal year 2010, the CIA had the largest budget of all IC agencies, exceeding previous estimates.

The CIA has increasingly expanded its role, including covert paramilitary operations.[3] One of its largest divisions, the Information Operations Center (IOC), has officially shifted focus from counterterrorism to offensive cyber operations.

The agency has been the subject of many controversies, including human rights violations, domestic wiretapping, propaganda, and allegations of drug trafficking.

It was this connection to Saudi wealth that has led to Obama being dubbed the "Mansourian candidate".

In the full article the funding of Barrack Obama SR by a series of spy agencies around the world working together as he enters Harvard and becomes a CIA backed leader in Kenya with Saudi money used to promote his CIA activities and career track.]

The Spy Business and Boeing Bombers

"The source said that the Dunham family became involved because Stanley Dunham, Sr. was suspected of espionage. Boeing, he said, has "a 1944 security file on Stanley Dunham in connection with suspected sabotage of B-17G aircraft at their Wichita Kansas plant and the theft of B-29 blueprints, a full set of which were passed to the German Abwehr via Lisbon by June 1944. Ann Dunham appears to have been chosen as the surrogate mother in 1963 because of the family connection to German Intelligence.

How in the world would Percy Sutton know that Obama, a young man he had never met, was a "genius"? It turns out that Sutton was among the lawyers for Malcolm X.

And why would a big wheel like al-Mansour take such an interest in a drug-taking party boy from a second-rate college? While helping Obama get into Harvard, he was representing top members of the Saudi Royal family, Saudi billionaires Abdul Aziz and Khalid al-Ibrahim, and Prince Alwaleed bin Talal, nephew if King Abdallah of Saudi Arabia. So there was, early on, a direct connection between Obama and Saudi royalty and an aggressive effort by a Saudi agent to make Obama's way in the world.

Then there were the revelations about Weather Underground co-founder Bill Ayers and his wife Bernadette Dohrn - unrepentant terrorists and communists both - who helped launch Obama's political career from their home. Ayers, indeed, may well have ghost-written Obama's memoir Dreams from my Father, creating the impression that Obama was also skilled in writing as well as "community organizing."

The post noted (of Obama) striking similarities in speaking cadence and style, not to mention a bright flashing smile and a wry sense of humor.

Malcolm broke with Elijah Muhammad in large measure because the then-leader of the Nation of Islam had conducted illicit affairs and sired illegitimate children. If Malcolm himself had sired a boy, it is not something he would have wanted to advertise, or to bring along with him in his hectic and dangerous revolutionary path.

Malcolm X was marginalized even from the black leadership after he said, following the assassination of John F. Kennedy, that the "chickens had come home to roost." That term would be resurrected by Rev. Jeremiah Wright, much to Obama's chagrin, in a sermon discussing the reasons for the Islamic attacks on the United States, reasons that Obama echoed in his own post-9/11 statements, in somewhat less inflammatory terms. Malcolm himself was assassinated in 1965, reportedly by agents from the Nation of Islam.

Stanley Ann Dunham (November 29, 1942 – November 7, 1995) was an American anthropologist who specialized in the economic anthropology and rural development of Indonesia. Born in Wichita, Kansas, she studied at the East–West Center and at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa in Honolulu, where she earned a Bachelor of Arts (1967), a Master of Arts (1974), and a PhD (1992) in anthropology.

Drawing on her interest in craftsmanship, weaving, and the role of women in cottage industries, Dunham conducted research on women's work on the island of Java and blacksmithing in Indonesia. To address the problem of poverty in rural villages, she designed microcredit programs while working as a consultant for the United States Agency for International Development. In Jakarta, she worked for the Ford Foundation, and consulted for the Asian Development Bank in Pakistan. Towards the latter part of her life, she worked with Bank Rakyat Indonesia, where she helped apply her research to the largest microfinance program in the world.

As the mother of Barack Obama, the 44th president of the United States, her anthropological research faced renewed interest after his election, with new symposiums, endowments, fellowships, exhibitions, and publications dedicated to reexamining her life and upholding her legacy.

Early life

Ann Dunham was born on November 29, 1942, in Wichita, Kansas, the only child of Madelyn Lee Payne and Stanley Armour Dunham. She was of predominantly English ancestry, with small amounts of Scottish, Welsh, Irish, German and Swiss-German. Wild Bill Hickok was her sixth cousin, five times removed. Ancestry.com claimed on July 30, 2012, after using a combination of old documents and yDNA analysis, that Dunham's mother was descended from John Punch, an African slave in seventeenth-century colonial Virginia.

Her parents were born in Kansas and met in Wichita where the Rockefelllers had an oil operation, where they married on May 5, 1940. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, her father joined the United States Army, and her mother worked at a Boeing plant in Wichita. According to Dunham, she was named after her father because he wanted a son, though her relatives doubt this story. Her maternal uncle recalled that her mother named Dunham after her favorite actress Bette Davis' character (Stanley Timberlake) in the film *In This Our Life* because she thought Stanley, as a girl's name, sounded sophisticated. As a child and teenager, she was known as Stanley. Other children teased her about her name. Nonetheless, she used it through high school, "apologizing for it each

time she introduced herself in a new town." By the time Dunham began attending college, she was known by her middle name, Ann, instead.

After World War II, Dunham's family moved from Wichita to California while her father attended the University of California, Berkeley. In 1948, they moved to Ponca City, Oklahoma, and from there to Vernon, Texas, and then to El Dorado, Kansas. In 1955, the family moved to Seattle, Washington, where her father was employed as a furniture salesman and her mother worked as vice president of a bank. They lived in an apartment complex in the Wedgwood neighborhood where she attended Nathan Eckstein Junior High School.

In 1957, Dunham's family moved to Mercer Island, an Eastside suburb of Seattle. Dunham's parents wanted their daughter to attend the newly opened Mercer Island High School. At the school, teachers Val Foubert and Jim Wichterman taught the importance of challenging social norms and questioning authority to the young Dunham, and she took the lessons to heart: "She felt she didn't need to date or marry or have children." One classmate remembered her as "intellectually way more mature than we were and a little bit ahead of her time, in an off-center way", and a high school friend described her as knowledgeable and progressive: "If you were concerned about something going wrong in the world, Stanley would know about it first. We were liberals before we knew what liberals were." Another called her "the original feminist". She went through high school "reading beatnik poets and French existentialists".

Family life and marriages

Stanley Dunham enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army on January 18, 1942, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served in the European Theatre of World War II with the 1830th Ordnance Supply and Maintenance Company, Aviation. During D-Day, this unit helped to support the Ninth Air Force. Dunham and his brother were deployed to France six weeks after D-Day. Before the Invasion of Normandy, the brothers once met accidentally as Stanley Dunham went in search of rations at a hotel in London, where his brother Ralph Dunham happened to be staying. Madelyn Dunham gave birth to their daughter Stanley Ann Dunham, who was later known as Ann, at St. Francis Hospital in Wichita on November 29, 1942. During the war, Madelyn Dunham worked on a Boeing B-29 assembly line in Wichita.

[Allegations are that Madelyn Payne Dunham the Hawain CIA official working in banking and probate records was part of CIA planning for Indonesia and that her husband of record Barrack Obama Sr. was part of a CIA operation in Kenya. Their daughter was Ann as her middle name.

Post-World War II

After two years of military service in Europe (1943–1945), Dunham was discharged from the U.S. Army on August 30, 1945. After the war, the family moved to Berkeley, California, so he could pursue study at the University of California, Berkeley and then eventually back to El Dorado, Kansas, where Dunham managed a furniture store. In 1955, after the Dunhams moved to Seattle, Washington, Dunham worked as a salesman for the Standard-Grunbaum Furniture Company, and his daughter Ann attended middle school. The family lived in an apartment in the Wedgwood Estates in the Wedgwood, Seattle neighborhood. In 1956 they moved to the Shorewood Apartments on Mercer Island, a Seattle suburb. Ann attended high school there, and they stayed until she graduated in 1960. In 1957, Dunham started working for the Doces Majestic Furniture Company.

Hawaii

The family then moved to Honolulu, Hawaii, where Dunham found a better furniture store opportunity. Madelyn Dunham started working at the Bank of Hawaii in 1960, and was promoted as one of the bank's first female vice presidents in 1970.

In Barack Obama's memoir, *Dreams From My Father*, he wrote, "One of my earliest memories is of sitting on my grandfather's shoulders as the astronauts from one of the Apollo missions arrived at Hickam Air Force Base

after a successful splashdown". At 10 years old, Barack Obama moved in with the Dunhams in Honolulu to attend school in the U.S. while his mother and stepfather Lolo Soetoro were living in Jakarta, Indonesia. His mother later came back to Hawaii to pursue graduate studies, but when she returned to Indonesia in 1977 for her master's fieldwork, Obama stayed in the United States with his grandparents. Obama wrote in his memoir, *Dreams From My Father*, "I'd arrived at an unspoken pact with my grandparents: I could live with them and they'd leave me alone so long as I kept my trouble out of sight".

Post-World War II

After two years of military service in Europe (1943–1945), Dunham was discharged from the U.S. Army on August 30, 1945. After the war, the family moved to Berkeley, California, so he could pursue study at the University of California, Berkeley and then eventually back to El Dorado, Kansas, where Dunham managed a furniture store. In 1955, after the Dunhams moved to Seattle, Washington, Dunham worked as a salesman for the Standard-Grunbaum Furniture Company, and his daughter Ann attended middle school. The family lived in an apartment in the Wedgwood Estates in the Wedgwood, Seattle neighborhood. In 1956 they moved to the Shorewood Apartments on Mercer Island, a Seattle suburb. Ann attended high school there, and they stayed until she graduated in 1960. In 1957, Dunham started working for the Doces Majestic Furniture Company.

Further information: Family of Barack Obama

Stanley Armour Dunham, Ann Dunham, Maya Soetoro and Barack Obama, mid-1970s (left to right)

On August 21, 1959, Hawaii became the 50th state to be admitted into the Union. Dunham's parents sought business opportunities in the new state, and after graduating from high school in 1960, Dunham and her family moved to Honolulu. Dunham enrolled at the University of Hawaii at Mānoa.

First marriage

While attending a Russian language class, Dunham met Barack Obama Sr., the school's first African student. Dunham and Obama Sr. were married on the Hawaiian island of Maui on February 2, 1961, despite parental opposition from both families. Dunham was three months pregnant. Obama Sr. eventually informed Dunham about his first marriage in Kenya but claimed he was divorced. Years later she discovered this was false. Obama Sr.'s first wife, Kezia, later said she had granted her consent for him to marry a second wife in keeping with Luo customs.

On August 4, 1961, at the age of 18, Dunham gave birth to her first child, Barack Obama, in Honolulu. Friends in the state of Washington recall her visiting with her month-old baby in 1961. She studied at the University of Washington from September 1961 to June 1962, and lived as a single mother in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Seattle with her son while her husband continued his studies in Hawaii. When Obama Sr. graduated from the University of Hawaii in June 1962, he left for Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he began graduate study at Harvard University in fall 1962. Dunham returned to Honolulu and resumed her undergraduate education at the University of Hawaii with the spring semester in January 1963. During this time, her parents helped her raise her child. Dunham filed for divorce in January 1964 and Obama Sr. did not contest.

[Ed Donegan asserts the real birth marriage and birth certificate were modified from Feb 20 and November 18, 1961 but a birthday party was faked in the Monroe home August 4, 1962 the night Monroe was killed by the Giancana led operation the Giancana family said was tied to Peter "the rabbit" Lawford and the Indonesia plan Monroe was a part of.] - Source book Double Cross by the Giancana's

Second marriage

LBJ — Role & Timeline with the East–West Center (Hawai‘i)

Concise summary of Lyndon B. Johnson’s involvement in the creation, dedication, and early support of the East–West Center in Honolulu. Note both LBJ and Nixon served in the Pacific War in the Australia region during WW 2 and in the 1950's wanted Western thought and Westward leaning leaders for Indonesia, Hawaii, the Philippines, etc., Per Col. Prouty is was in 1957 under Nixon the "secret war" for Indonesia began.

Short answer

Senator (and later Vice President) Lyndon B. Johnson proposed the idea of an international university / meeting place in Hawai‘i in **1959**, helped build momentum for congressional authorization in **1960**, personally took part in the groundbreaking/dedication of the first buildings as Vice President in **1961**, and visited the Center again as President during the 1960s to reaffirm federal support and the Center’s mission. :contentReference[oaicite:1]{index=1}

Role — summary

- **Idea originator/promoter:** Johnson publicly proposed an international meeting-place in Hawai‘i (an “international university”) that helped inspire local and congressional leaders to create the Center.
- **Political backer:** His leadership and visibility as Senator and then Vice President/President provided political momentum for federal authorization and funding.
- **Ceremonial/dedication role:** Johnson personally participated in dedication/breakground ceremonies (1961) and spoke at the Center during presidential visits in the 1960s, publicly linking the Center to U.S. Cold War-era diplomacy and exchanges with Asia–Pacific nations.

Timeline (key dates)

Feb–Apr 1959

Local faculty proposals and a public speech by Lyndon Johnson proposing an international university/meeting place in Hawai‘i help set the idea in motion.

1960

Congress formally authorized the East–West Center (Public Law establishing the Center was passed in 1960), creating the legal/funding basis for the institution at the University of Hawai‘i.

May 9, 1961

As Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson attended the groundbreaking/dedication of the first East–West Center buildings in Honolulu and delivered remarks at the ceremony. (Photographs and contemporary press coverage record his active ceremonial role.)

October 18, 1966

President Johnson gave formal remarks at the East–West Center during a presidential visit, reaffirming the Center’s mission of exchange and cooperation across the Pacific and Asia.

1960s — legacy

Through the 1960s the Center operated as a federally authorized hub for academic exchange and Cold War public diplomacy; Johnson’s advocacy and appearances helped cement its national profile and secure federal support in the Center’s early years.

Quick references

Sources used: East–West Center history summaries and congressional authorization documents; contemporaneous records of the 1961 dedication (Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson) and presidential remarks in 1966.

At the East–West Center, Dunham met Lolo Soetoro, a Javanese surveyor who came to Honolulu in September 1962. In 1965, Soetoro and Dunham were married in Hawaii, and in 1966, Soetoro returned to Indonesia. Dunham graduated from the University of Hawaii with a B.A. in anthropology on August 6, 1967, and moved in October the same year with her son to Jakarta, Indonesia, to rejoin her husband.

The family first lived in a newly built neighborhood in the Menteng Dalam administrative village of the Tebet subdistrict in South Jakarta for two and a half years. In 1970 they moved to the Matraman Dalam neighborhood in the Pegangsaan administrative village of the Menteng subdistrict in Central Jakarta. On August 15, 1970, Soetoro and Dunham had a daughter, Maya Kassandra Soetoro. Dunham enriched her son's education with correspondence courses in English, recordings of Mahalia Jackson, and speeches by Martin Luther King Jr. In 1971, she sent Obama back to Hawaii to attend Punahou School. In August 1972, Dunham and her daughter moved back to Hawaii so Dunham could begin graduate study in anthropology at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Dunham's graduate work was supported by an Asia Foundation grant from August 1972 to July 1973 and by an East–West Center Technology and Development Institute grant from August 1973 to December 1978.

Dunham completed her coursework at the University of Hawaii for an M.A. in anthropology in December 1974. She spent three years in Hawaii, then returned to Indonesia in 1975 with her daughter to do anthropological field work. Lolo Soetoro and Dunham divorced on November 5, 1980; Lolo Soetoro married Erna Kustina in 1980 and had two children, a son, Yusuf Aji Soetoro (born 1981), and daughter, Rahayu Nurmaida Soetoro (born 1987). Dunham was not estranged from either ex-husband and encouraged her children to feel connected to their fathers.

Professional life

Early career (1968–1975)

Dunham taught English in Central Jakarta from 1968 to 1972. She was also assistant director of the Indonesia-America Friendship Institute and later a department head and director of the Institute of Management Education and Development. During this same time, Dunham co-founded the Ganesha Volunteers (Indonesian Heritage Society) at the National Museum in Jakarta. She was also a crafts instructor in weaving, batik, and dye at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu from 1972 to 1975.

Development (1977–1984)

She worked in rural development, championing women's work and microcredit for the world's poor with leaders from organizations supporting Indonesian human rights, women's rights, and grass-roots development. In March 1977, under the supervision of agricultural economics professor Leon A. Mears, she developed and taught a short lecture course at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia (FEUI) in Jakarta for staff members of the Indonesian National Development Planning Agency.

She was a short-term consultant in the office of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Jakarta, writing recommendations on village industries and other non-agricultural enterprises for the Indonesian government's third five-year development plan (REPELITA III) between May and June 1978. Dunham worked as a rural industries consultant in Central Java on the Indonesian Ministry of Industry's Provincial Development Program (PDP I) from October 1978 to December 1980. The program was funded by the USAID and implemented through Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI).

Dunham was the program officer for women and employment in the Ford Foundation's Southeast Asia regional office in Jakarta from January 1981 to November 1984. While at the Ford Foundation, she developed a model of microfinance which is now the standard in Indonesia, a country that is a world leader in micro-credit systems. Peter Geithner, father of Tim Geithner (who later became U.S. Secretary of the Treasury in her son's administration), was head of the foundation's Asia grant-making at that time.

International consulting (1986–1995)

From May to November 1986 and from August to November 1987, Dunham was a cottage industries development consultant for the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) under the Gujranwala Integrated Rural Development Project (GADP). The credit component of the project was implemented in the Gujranwala district of the Punjab province of Pakistan with funding from the Asian Development Bank and IFAD, with the credit component implemented through Louis Berger International, Inc. Dunham worked closely with the Lahore office of the Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC).

From January 1988 to 1995, Dunham was a consultant and research coordinator for Indonesia's oldest bank, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) in Jakarta, with her work funded by USAID and the World Bank. In March 1993, Dunham was a research and policy coordinator for Women's World Banking (WWB) in New York. She helped WWB manage the Expert Group Meeting on Women and Finance in New York in January 1994, and helped the WWB take prominent roles in the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women held September 4–15, 1995 in Beijing, and in the UN regional conferences and NGO forums that preceded it.

Academic research

Dunham carried out research on village industries in the Yogyakarta Special Region within Central Java in Indonesia under a student grant from the East–West Center from June 1977 through September 1978. As a weaver herself, Dunham was interested in village industries, and moved to Yogyakarta City, the center of Javanese handicrafts.

Dunham was awarded a PhD in anthropology from the University of Hawaii on August 9, 1992. Her 1,043-page dissertation was completed under the supervision of Alice G. Dewey. Titled *Peasant blacksmithing in Indonesia: Surviving against all odds*, it was described by anthropologist Michael Dove as "a classic, in-depth, on-the-ground anthropological study of a 1,200-year-old industry". According to Dove, Dunham's dissertation challenged popular perceptions regarding economically and politically marginalized groups, and countered the notions that the roots of poverty lie with the poor themselves and that cultural differences are responsible for the gap between less-developed countries and the industrialized West.

Duke University Press published a new version of Dunham's dissertation as a book in December 2009. It was revised and edited by Dunham's graduate advisor Alice G. Dewey and Nancy I. Cooper, with a foreword by Dunham's daughter, Maya Soetoro-Ng. In his afterword, Boston University anthropologist Robert W. Hefner describes Dunham's research as "prescient" and her legacy as "relevant today for anthropology, Indonesian studies, and engaged scholarship". The book was launched at the 2009 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia with a special Presidential Panel on Dunham's work; the 2009 meeting was taped by C-SPAN.

Dunham produced a large amount of professional papers that are held in collections of the National Anthropological Archives (NAA). Her daughter donated a collection of them that is categorized as the *S. Ann Dunham papers, 1965–2013*. This collection contains case studies, correspondence, field notebooks, lectures, photographs, reports, research files, research proposals, surveys, and floppy disks documenting her dissertation research on blacksmithing, as well as her professional work as a consultant for organizations such as the Ford Foundation and the Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI). They are housed at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History. Her field notes have been digitized and, in 2020, Smithsonian Magazine noted that an effort had been established for a project to transcribe them.

Illness and death

In late 1994, Dunham was living and working in Indonesia. One night, during dinner at a friend's house in Jakarta, she experienced stomach pain. A visit to a local physician led to an initial diagnosis of indigestion. Dunham returned to the United States in early 1995 and was examined at the Memorial Sloan–Kettering Cancer Center in New York City and diagnosed with uterine cancer. By this time, the cancer had spread to her ovaries. She moved back to Hawaii to live near her widowed mother and died on November 7, 1995, 22 days short of her 53rd birthday. Following a memorial service at the University of Hawaii, Obama and his sister spread their mother's ashes in the Pacific Ocean at Lanai Lookout on the south side of Oahu. Obama scattered the ashes of his grandmother Madelyn Dunham in the same spot on December 23, 2008, weeks after his election to the presidency.

Obama talked about Dunham's death in a 30-second campaign advertisement ("Mother") arguing for health care reform. The ad featured a photograph of Dunham holding a young Obama in her arms as Obama talks about her last days worrying about expensive medical bills. The topic also came up in a 2007 speech in Santa B arbara. Dunham's employer-provided health insurance covered most of the costs of her medical treatment, leaving her to pay the deductible and uncovered expenses, which came to several hundred dollars per month. Her employer-provided disability insurance denied her claims for uncovered expenses because the insurance company said her cancer was a preexisting condition.

Does art mirror life? Jet Pilot 1957 I have asserted tells the story of Duke Edward and the Donegan's re-enacting probably with Hughes and Mahue and perhaps the Joseph Kennedy Sr. RKO the RADAR and Fighter Control Radio. An unpleasant figure resembling George H.W. Bush is there and un-liked. Someone seems to have some information on Col. Shannon's object of desire Olga her family is who the USSR was fighting again in WW 2.

This inter-relates the blackmail of Stanley Dunham, the blackmail of Jim and Glorian Donegan, and the CIA plan to plan for Barrack Obama Jr. under a hidden identity to possibly be an Agent of Influence in Indonesia. Marilyn Monroe was also a Project Harpstar plan and was assassinated later.

Malcom X looks at Barrack Obama April 1962, sort of, by picture plancemen in his own publication. Seatle Futurism and JFK Windsors
THE YOUNG LISTENER
THE OLD HEARD

"The source said that the Dunham family became involved [with the Barrack Obama Jr. birth] because Stanley Dunham, Sr. was suspected of espionage. Boeing, he said, has "a 1944 security file on Stanley Dunham in connection with suspected sabotage of B-17G aircraft at their Wichita Kansas plant and the theft of B-29 blueprints, a full set of which were passed to the German Abwehr via Lisbon by June 1944. Ann Dunham appears to have been chosen as the surrogate mother in 1963 because of the family connection to German Intelligence.

Ed Donegan sees this in the news

Englewood NJ might get confused with Inglewood Los Angeles CA

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 4, 1962 (Marilyn Monroe death) Paul B. Zuber, an integrationist leader in New York, announced today that he had invited Malcolm X, leader of the Black Muslims in New York, to attend an anti-segregation rally here on Aug. 18. Mr. Zuber said he would organize boycotts and pickets to turn "this town into an Albany, Ga."

> Paul B. Zuber and Percy Sutton were prominent Black attorneys and civil rights activists in New York during the 1960's who collaborated on significant desegregation cases. They were both notable figures in the Harlem community, although Sutton became more famous for his career in politics and media.

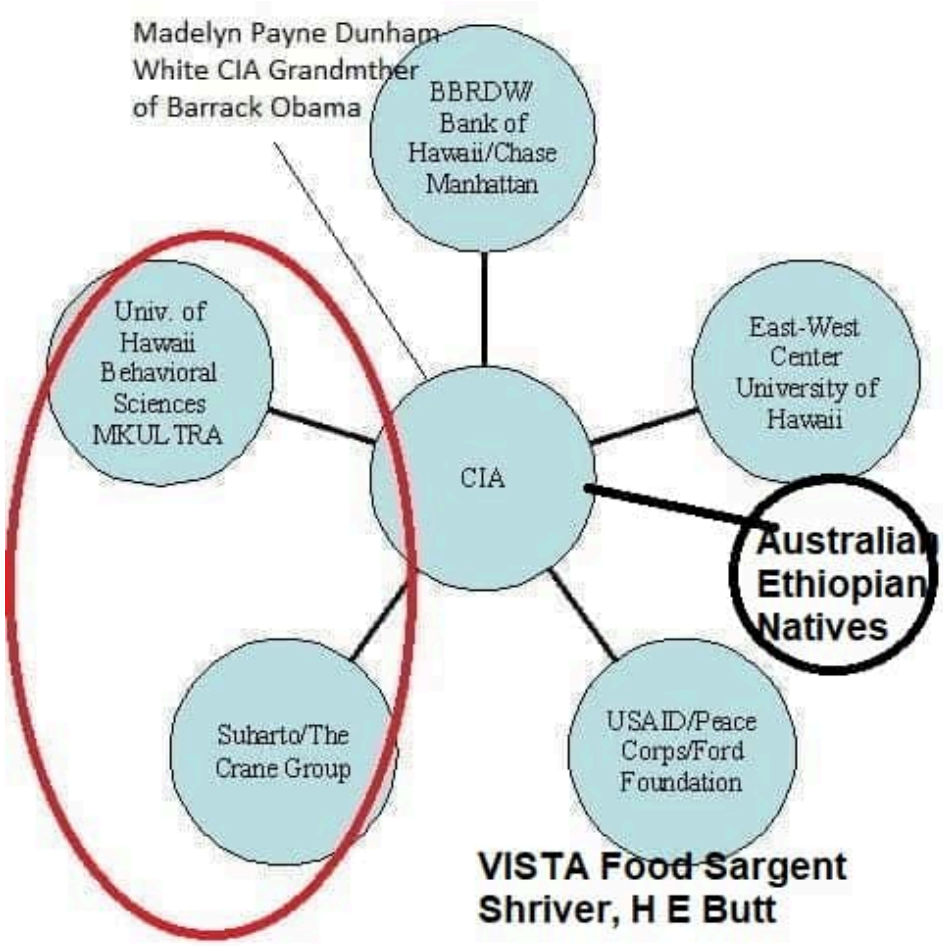
There is some other online controversy about this same time frame

Donald Jasper Harris: Born: Aug. 23, 1938, Kingston, Jamaica Ship Manifest: Aug. 07, 1959, Jamaica to Puerto Rico Citizenship British-Commonwealth-to-Jamaica Commonwealth: Aug. 06, 1962 Married: Jul. 05, 1963, Gopalan Iyer, Age 24 Divorced: Dec. 1971, Gopalan (Iyer) Shyamala Birth: Oct. 20, 1964, Daughter Kamala Political/Economic/NGO/Government Work, ca. 1959-present
https://patriots4truth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/state-of-new-york-nbc-claim-w-exhibits.pdf
https://patriots4truth.org/2020/09/11/citizen-files-lawsuit-against-kamala-harris-for-illegal-status-as-vp-candidate/

How in the world would Percy Sutton know that Obama, a young man he had never met, was a “genius”? It turns out that Sutton was among the lawyers for Malcolm X.

And why would a big wheel like al-Mansour take such an interest in a drug-taking party boy from a second-rate college? While helping Obama get into Harvard, he was representing top members of the Saudi Royal family, Saudi billionaires Abdul Aziz and Khalid al-Ibrahim, and Prince Alwaleed bin Talal, nephew if King Abdallah of Saudi Arabia. So there was, early on, a direct connection between Obama and Saudi royalty and an aggressive effort by a Saudi agent to make Obama’s way in the world. -Reuven Koret, Israel Insider Publisher

In his magazine published April 1962 during the Seattle World Expo sponsored by Boeing the Boeing connected Ann Dunham holds your Barrack Obama Jr. During the Seattle Expo both the Windsor and Kennedy family are present for the opening. JFK had visited the site in advance and at the opening RFK was present.



Most everyone in this story and include the Bush family, Donegan family, Obama family, and the locations and planning involved were closely tied to the Cold War and planes being custom built for specialized roles.

> The Millennium Falcon, despite its "hunk of junk" appearance, is a legendary starship known for its incredible speed and capabilities. It features modified engines and a powerful, illegally sourced hyperdrive, allowing it to outperform military-grade ships and complete difficult tasks like the Kessel Run. The ship's design prioritizes function over form, with added weaponry, reinforced hull plating, and hidden smuggler compartments to enhance its speed, durability, and tactical advantage.

This chapter and other excerpted chapters are included in Los Angeles centered download Homicides.iso https://archive.org/download/genoracketeering_202001/Los%20Angeles%20Homocides%20Tip%20Exract%20Materials.iso An alternate download is a Proton Drive share https://drive.proton.me/urls/ER97M5VWT0#_6pU4Snj17e9.

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